

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 43

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G. C. Anderson, Agent.

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This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,500,000 (£3,600,000), having received the respective premium amounting to \$160,000 (£35,250). No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

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Reserve fund.... £1,328,751 ..

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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Subscribed Capital..... £ 2,750,000

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. (dormitory); returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Tanhaú.

Numerous stations weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambari:
Central Railway São Paulo express to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.
Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Café) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 221 p. m. and 11:20 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Trains leave the Prainha pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:20 a. m.) for Mandi-pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays, and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 6:40 a. m. and 5 p. m. for São Francisco Xavier station (last stop) and thence transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 7:45 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays, including for São Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central railway (additional fare 60 reis). The suburban train leaves Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except Sundays and holidays) and 4:30 p. m. for Mandi-pier and thence for Puleha. An additional suburban train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Nova Friburgo. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 6:30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marília on Saturdays at 1:15 a. m., Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave São Paulo Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 2:30 and 3:30 a. m., at 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m., descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 4:05, 6:40 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcement has been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Borachy (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, RDM (ND) C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 10 de Março, RICHARD SHERK, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning (in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association) Rua da Quitanda, Tanhaú, and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain,
7 Rua Aurea, S. Domingos,
65 Rua do Aquilino.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquina, No. 173—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Bible class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Bible study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, English service at 12 a. m. Sunday morning prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays, 8 p. m. THOMAS, Pastor.
11 a. m. at Fabrica Carica, Sundays 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERIKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de São Anna, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.
CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastor.
Cajica 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Nery, Riachuelo do Riachuelo, Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 75, Rua General Canina. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brisson, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 22, where the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—at Rua General Canina—open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, Rua Camerino (former Imperial), 2nd floor, W. J. L. SHAMEN, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Catelândia.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 50, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m., except on Sundays, from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicólan A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Slout, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram says that a castaway has been found on the Gallapagos islands who has been there alone fourteen years.

—A Santiago telegram of the 23rd says that difficulties have been found in organizing a commission of five members for the settlement of the Atacama dispute, but they will probably be selected from the various political parties. It is said that the American minister will be appointed a member of the commission.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Reports are again current of an impending revolution in Uruguay.

—A Sreco telegram of the 23rd says that a robbery of \$50,000 has been discovered there in the Banco Nacional.

—The B. A. Standard aptly describes the Argentine republic as a millionaire country with a pauper government.

—The Buenos Aires Times says that it appears to be an established rule that ex-errores should become senators. The political morality of such a rule needs no comment.

—In the last Argentine budget the expense of the department of hygiene has been cut down from \$500,000 to \$250,000. This is a very commendable reduction, for the sanitation department was not worth the money spent on it.

—The Santa Fé correspondence of the Southern Cross reports the wheat crop in that province the largest for the last decade, and safe from locusts. The rains last week have been highly beneficial. With a record crop in the United States and another in the Argentine republic, this year those two countries are likely to reap great gain in view of the partial failure of wheat in Europe, and the total failure of the wheat crop in Russia.

—Bad reports continue to come from the north of the republic of damages caused by the locusts. At San Francisco and Huelmo Portuvar, department of Paysandú, they have caused considerable injury to the vines and young crops, and at Piedras Blancas, they have nearly cleared the fields of the young wheat. It is more than time that the authorities should take decisive steps to combat the plague. —Montevideo Times.

—Captain Deleuse, of Italian legion fame, is to be honored by his fellow-countrymen. He is to be presented with a sword of honor, an album, a torchlight procession, a framed address, and, in all probability, seven medals. Meanwhile the Italian legion is to remain with the future, locked away in one of the caverns of the night have been.

Logos é inferno, detto Malbolge,
Tanto de pietra de color ferrigno.

—Southern Cross.

—The second purchase of arms effected by Colonel Richieri during his late stay in Europe consist of 10,000 Mauser rifles, 20,000 lb. cartridges, 30,000 cartridges, 200 infantry ammunition wagons, 10,000 artillery and cavalry revolvers with 300 cartridges for each, 10,000 breeches, 20,000 cavalry saddles, 6,000 officers' swords for three arms, 10,000 sword quick-firing field guns with corresponding ammunition, 15 batteries of 75 mm. guns, 6 batteries or 36 howitzers, 355 carts for artillery ammunition, etc., 4,100 sets of harness, 25,000 mine grenades, besides the necessary machinery for making gun and rifle cartridges, etc., 100 Maxim guns, 18 large howitzers for the forts at Puerto Belgrano. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—The latest advices about the locusts are that the Jewish colonies in Villaguay have been invaded and the crops destroyed. The Colonization Company owns 70,000 hectares there, of which from 25 to 30 thousand are under cultivation, so that the great loss to the farmers can easily be imagined should the crops not come on again. For this rain is absolutely necessary, and lacking it there will be no harvest. The farmers made no move whatever to cope with the plague, and the subcommission recommends the best remedy to be inexecutable in imposing times. The great work of extinction is being heroically pushed ahead and giving good results. On Wednesday in Santa Fé there were 149,500 kilos of voladoras and 593 kilos of eggs accounted for, as well as 51,332 kilos of "avaladora" in Entre Rios. —Buenos Aires Standard, Oct. 10.

—The vast recuperative powers of Uruguay are strikingly illustrated, as Mr. Hemlestone, the general manager, remarks, by the progress of the Central Uruguay Railway Company and the two extension companies. For the year ended June 30 last the gross receipts of the main line increased at the rate of 12.26 per cent., and the net profit at the rate of 26.91 per cent.; and the gross receipts on the Eastern Extension increased at the rate of 18.18 per cent. These of the Northern Extension only showed the moderate increase of 2.05 per cent. The department served by the last mentioned line having suffered more severely than others from the revolution which was devastating the country until the month of September, and lacking the resources of the main line and Eastern Extension, the traffic has not so soon recovered from its effects. —Financial News, Oct. 1.

—We have not yet heard that the fighting "Temerario" has arrived at Buenos Aires, or that the patriotic Spaniards in Santa Fé have given public banquets and big speeches to the brave captain and his crew. As a strategist the captain of the "Temerario" has no equal in ancient or modern naval annals. It would be too bad to leave his merits unrecognized by the well known patriotism of his countrymen in the Plata.

—The amount of the subscriptions for the banquet given to General Roca exceeded the expenses by \$501.85, and that amount has been distributed among the hospitals, etc., as follows: Society of Beneficence \$300; Society San Vicente de Paul \$500; Patronato de la Infancia \$501.85; Buen Pastor Asylum \$500; San Roque Hospital \$500; German, French, Italian, Spanish and British Hospitals \$500 each. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The crime of the nation's government for increasing the taxes has spread to the legislature of the province of Buenos Aires which has taken a resolution to impose a tax of three hundred dollars per annum on every thrashing and cutting machine in the province. It is stated that more than a thousand of these agricultural machines are used in the province. It is a most objectionable and in equitable mode of raising revenue, not being in proportion to the earning of the machine, being costly in collection an obstructive to business operations. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The strike of the fishermen has become general, and the attitude of the union is very determined. There have now two more incidents arising from quarrels among themselves, but no disorders of consequence. Their delegates have solicited an audience of the President, which will be granted to-day, 25. Gledard, proprietor of the steam trawls against the use of which they are protesting, has applied to the police for protection, considering his person in danger. According to a contemporary, the fishing industry supports some 4,000 persons, and the use of the steam trawls threatens to kill the industry, as it destroys the eggs, spawn and fry of the fish, and drives them away from their usual breeding places. It is alleged that there is already a very notable diminution in the quantity of the fish since the steam trawls were first used some two years ago. The question is evidently a serious one. —Montevideo Times, Oct. 11.

—The 1895 census of the Argentine republic showed the population to be 3,951,911, that is an increase of 121 per cent. on that of 1869. To this figure must be added about 60,000 people who for various reasons were not included in the census, making the total population 4,011,911. The increase is therefore 4.95 per cent. per year, which makes it rank third in this respect among civilized nations. Santa Fé is the province the population of which has increased most rapidly since the last census, its increase being 376 per cent. The urban population of the republic is 1,691,956 and the rural 2,319,955. As for the fiscal population, 19,555 people were registered in 51 ports. A notable fact is that males outnumber females: the two sexes being 2,088,910 and 1,865,992 respectively, but amongst the exclusively Argentine population the opposite is the fact there being 1,457,952 males to 1,407,152 females. The number of Argentines residing abroad is calculated at 49,605. —Herald, Buenos Aires.

—The fever for emulsions, far from subsiding, rises higher and higher. Electric railways, broad gauge railways and narrow-gauge railways, from and to the most hospitable places, are projected, and emulsions are actually being obtained, to be hawked about among possible buyers. The concession for a railway from Rosario to Mendoza and San Juan need not be regarded very seriously, even if it does meet with the cordial approval of the people in Mendoza, who grow under the oppressive tariff of the Great West Argentine. We doubt whether the proposal railway could give, even if the high tariffs were continued; and there would be a bitter outcry if no reduction were obtained. Much more important is the concession obtained from the provincial government of Buenos Aires for a railway from Santa Fe to Bahagones. The proposed railway is narrow gauge, and is the first direct challenge of the Southern Railway's great monopoly. The support given to the latter for the purpose of getting the Neaquin railway through came of course from the national government; and it was quite certain that the provincial government would not sit down quietly under a monopoly which the purchase of the Rosendo railway nullified, but, on the other hand, it was quite certain that the provincial government would not stand that the capital for the use of the railway has been secured, and that no time will be lost. The want of access to Buenos Aires city is of course a serious matter, for the provincial government has no rights beyond the Riachuelo. An attempt will no doubt be made to ensure the converging of all the traffic, import and export, on La Plata, which will undoubtedly gain by the construction of the railway. The question of access to the federal capital will come later on, for we shall have narrow-gauge railways from both north and south knocking at the gates of the city, which would be blind to its own interests to exclude them. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—TELEPHONES are now to be placed in the wards of one of the Paris hospitals within reach of the bed-ridden patients, so as to enable them to communicate with their friends outside. There will also be an arrangement whereby the telephones may be switched on to a wire connected with a concert hall, so that the performance may be enjoyed by the invalids. —Exchange.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
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 BURNOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Café 108)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 120) (Café 156)

Draws on:

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 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
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and corre-
spondents.

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 Disconto Bank Company Limited,
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France.... Union Bank of London, Limited,
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and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
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 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Petersen-Theil,
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Boeoz
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
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 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

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Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
 London E. C.

Capital. £ 1,000,000
 Items paid up " 800,000
 Reserve fund. " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BURNOS AYRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London.
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

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Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

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and correspondents in Germany.

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The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,
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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed period, and
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BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
 Head Office,
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 ris, and agencies.
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LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
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 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and
 others.
 Schmeier G. Bräder & Co., Hamburg
 Central-Hirsch-Danmer, Hamburg
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 J. Heine & Solme, Hamburg.
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PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon

ITALY
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufac-
 turer will for ward by registered mail and
 to any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for 25000, 1/2 dozen boxes for
 125000 and One dozen boxes for 250000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811
 Profits In suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro,
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:
 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
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LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

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Opens accounts current:
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares etc. and transacts every
 description of banking business.

THE WESTERN & BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH CO. LD.

On and after Monday, the 24th inst., this Company's
 offices will be at No. 6, Rua da Candelaria,
 corner of Rua General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd October 1898

D. McNEILL,
 Assist. Rep.

From the Morning Post.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

South America, strangely enough, has been neglected by the professor of political speculation. It is no doubt true that he has plenty to claim for his subject elsewhere. The «Yellow Terror» the expansion of the United States, Japan as a sea power, Australian federation, Boer and British in South Africa, the development or dismemberment of China, are all, for example, subjects of great and of immediate importance. Yet it might have been thought that this interest aroused by them would hardly have proved so absorbing as to cause the student of such topics to ignore, as he practically has done, the large question in connection with the probable historical evolution of that vast portion of the world's surface lying between the Caribbean sea and the Antarctic ocean. Perhaps one reason for this curious fact is that South America, is nominally at least, already unimpeded, divided, and disposed of. It is partitioned into organised states, which are recognised and received as forming part of the family of nations. Its affairs are not obviously in a condition either of flux or decay. Its river system have not as yet become the *corpus vile* for international exploitation and experiment like the Nile, the Congo, or the Yangtze-Kiang, and the news it periodically transmits to the outer world deals with such humdrum incidents of advanced civilisation as republican revolutions and commercial crises. Still, if we look closely, it seems plain that there exists, potentially at least, a South American problem which must sooner or later, probably sooner rather than later, challenge attention, primarily from the promoter, and eventually from the philosopher and politician.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the case of South America is that, despite the modernness and apparent completeness of its institutions, it still remains to a very large extent unknown country. Geographically, the southern part of the American continent stretches from north to south some 4,500 miles, and in its greatest breadth from east to west about 3,000 miles, its area being

computed as amounting to some 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 square miles. Politically it is divided into 10 independent and self-contained states, together with three colonial possessions of European powers, and it embraces in addition the savage territory of Patagonia in the extreme south, partly owned by and partly in dispute between the two communities which lie nearest to it. The ground is thus all covered—on the map—but the crux of the position lies in the sparseness of the population. In Brazil, which is the largest state, both in area and in population, the 14,000,000 inhabitants are spread over an extent of territory at the rate of about 4.5 persons to the square mile, while in the other states it varies from 10 in Ecuador to 2.7 in Argentina. The greatest degree of density—namely 11.7—is found in Uruguay, and this is considerably discounted by more than one-fourth of the population being concentrated in the city of Montevideo. Disproportionate urban population is, indeed, the rule all through South America; and this explains sufficiently why the greater part of the country is unknown even to its nominal owners, and why its natural resources are in a large measure undeveloped and unexplored.

But enough has been ascertained to justify the inference that the riches of the land are vast and varied, and its geographical features are such as point to enormous possibilities of expansion and prosperity. About three-fourths of South America lie within the tropics, but the comparative narrowness of the peninsula produces a climate so tempered by trade winds and sea airs as to render it in almost every part suitable for residents of a temperate zone. In addition, the river system is such as practically to cover all the country, and as a consequence there is a much smaller proportion of desert and unprofitable land than in any of the other continents. The forests are abundant in extent and diversified in character, the mineral wealth includes gold, silver, and diamonds, the guano deposits are practically inexhaustible, all tropical produce is, of course, a natural staple, while the corn-growing and cattle-raising capacities of the country place it among the most valuable regions of the globe. Arising out of these facts two questions suggest themselves. Why is South America so backward in condition, and how long is she likely to continue so? To the first the answer is that it seems mainly a matter of race. Just as the Anglo-Saxon is the predominating element in North America, so the Spaniard is in the south. Yet the Iberian blood has been largely intermixed, and in its unalloyed form constitutes but an infinitesimal portion of the population. The Indian cross, which is the prevailing type, does not make for energy, progress, or settled government, and the absence of these things furnishes the root of the matter.

Nor is the Spanish-American sufficiently prolific to people the country which he holds. It is computed that in South America the population doubles itself in about 75 years, while the same result occurs in the north in one-third of that period. Of course, in the case of the north the event is largely stimulated by immigration, and a similar influx into the south would doubtless do much to open up the country. Is that influx likely to take place, and, if so, is it probable that it will be of such a character as to produce a beneficial effect? Will it, in fact, improve as well as augment the population, will it add strength as well as numbers? The undesirable immigrants to the United States, by no means a negligible element, have been absorbed and assimilated, and the general character of the people remains substantially the same as before. If the mixed Spanish type is to be in like manner perpetuated in an expanded population, the result would not augur advantageously for the country. It may be, however, that such will not be the case. Immigration to South America has hitherto been too fragmentary and too intermittent to supply

any reliable data on the subject, but there appears to be some ground for assuming that the Spanish element will gradually sink into a less prominent position, even though it may still continue to preponderate numerically.

Quite recently there have been some attempts at organised emigration to South America. Arrangements were made in June by which the government of Venezuela agreed with an Italian colonisation society to receive and settle on the land «a minimum of 1,000 families per annum for 15 years,» the company on its part undertaking «to make two voyages monthly from Italy to Venezuela, and to establish within a period of three years from their contract a bank with a capital of 20,000,000 fr., 12,000,000 fr. of which shall be specially devoted to the encouragement of agriculture.» Negotiations are at present in progress for encouraging emigration to Brazil; the President de Campos Salles is understood to have worked successfully towards this end during his visit to Berlin last month. The Von der Heydt Rescript, by which all emigration to Brazil was forbidden has now been substantially repealed. Germany is willing that her sons should settle in the provinces of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, and Santa Catharina, provided that «their perfect political independence» is guaranteed. Brazil regards this requirement, not unnaturally, as amounting to a relinquishment of her own sovereignty, but it is nevertheless likely enough that some solution will be found for the difficulty, in which case it is expected that the plan adopted would be extended to Switzerland and Austria.

Germany aims at securing for her emigrants privileges which they would not obtain in the British colonies or the United States, and the concession asked for would raise a serious question of principle. It is not easy to see how the Monroe Doctrine would in such a case apply. That famous declaration asserts that the American continents are «not to be considered as subjects for future colonisation by any European power,» but much has occurred since «the era of good feeling,» and modern diplomacy finds methods of obtaining concessions from weak powers without resorting to the crude policy described by Monroe as «oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny.» In these days we deal in leases and usufructs, but the substantial meaning of these words is not essentially different from that of the old-fashioned terms cession and conquest. The point is a nice one, but it seems certain to arise some time or other in connection with the inevitable development by colonisation of South America, and the fact that France, Holland, and Great Britain hold territorial possessions on that continent will not tend to simplify the controversy.

A SOUND ENTERPRISE.

We learn on good authority that a syndicate of London capitalists, principally large British manufacturers, has been formed, with the special object of starting a large general store in this city with branches in various places for the sale of articles of every description, an establishment such as Whiteley's in London and supplied with the best articles of English and Continental manufacture. The Company will start operations in a small store that has been in operation for some months past in Calle Buen Orden, the said firm having the management of the larger undertaking in this city.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

During the last ten or twelve years we have repeatedly advised our friends in the United States to adopt such a scheme as the above for the introduction of their manufactures into this market. Commercial travellers are coming and going, commissions have visited us to investigate the conditions of trade in this country, and thousands of letters have been received on the subject of trade relations. And at times so urgent have been the inquiries, that it has seemed but a question of days before the market would be flooded with American goods. But the days slipped by and the effort soon exhausted itself, the result being that no impression

whatever had been made upon the market.

In our discussions with the representatives of American manufacturers, we have advised their cooperation in establishing a large retail establishment in this city, under the management of trustworthy and experienced men, which should cover the sale of a wide variety of manufactured goods. The prime object should be to place these manufactures within the reach of consumers. Established commercial houses will be very slow to deal in goods unknown to their customers, but as soon as a demand is created they will readily fall in line. It should therefore be the object of such a general store to introduce goods and create a demand for them, and to do this it should be made as attractive as possible and should include the widest possible variety of articles. We have but little faith in commercial travellers and exhibitions as a means for introducing manufactured goods, for they are transitory in effect, and disappointing to those who wish to continue dealing in certain articles. The better method is the one we have recommended—the opening of a permanent retail establishment for the sale of a wide variety of manufactured goods. It may be provided with a wholesale department, but its principal object should be to introduce the goods to consumers.

We do not understand that a very large cash capital would be required, for the shareholders would be the manufacturers themselves and their principal investments would consist of manufactured goods. And the profits would be derived, not so much from the wider demand for goods in a new market through the regular trade. In our opinion the scheme is not only practicable, but it promises immediate good results.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

The Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir.—Some of our fellows had a discussion to-night as to whether Queen Victoria had not reigned longer than any other sovereign in English history. Some said Henry III. and others Edward III. and others George III. We had no history good enough in the house to decide and we agreed to leave it to you to inquire. Will you kindly decide the matter in print?

Believe me,

CHACARRERO.

Oct. 21, 1898.

The longest reigns in English history are those of Henry III. who reigned 56 years; Edward III. 50 years; George III. from October 25, 1760 to January 29, 1820, or 59 calendar years and 97 days. Queen Victoria reigned George III. on the 22nd September, 1866, this reign longer than any of her predecessors on the throne. And we hope she will make a century there.—*Ed. R. N.*

—As a term of reproach, the word «dude» is obsolete. The war has made it so, and the finger of scorn must not point again at the chappies who chew gum and smoke cigarettes. Fifth avenue equities stripped of the finery of the city swiftdom have been an honor to the canvas brown and woolen blue of the volunteers. On foot and on horseback with Roosevelt's troopers and jolting into battle line on the caissons and gun carriages of Astor's Battery, the dude has demonstrated that, after all, he is really a «devil of a fellow.» He has not found campaign drudgery vulgar, the shock of battle has not been too much for his nerves and his blue blood is very red on the sands of Cuba and Luzon. Therefore we must reconstruct our ideas of American dandies.—*American Exchange*.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

ROSENDA, Raphael—who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman. Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67
RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret, «Chateau d'Arlac» and «Montferrand» in barrels ready for bottling.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are
the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

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NATIONAL FURNITURE

for drawing-rooms, sleeping-rooms, dining-rooms, cabinets, offices, and every description of ornamental furniture of the best workmanship. CARPETS, curtains, hangings, rugs, oilcloths, mats, and ornamental objects for the drawing-room. The only house of its class comprising everything necessary for the furnishing of a house. ASSORTMENT AND PRICES beyond competition. A visit should be made to the house.

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Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directors.

MISS LAVINA GALEX,

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Botafogo.

WANTED:

Party to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. CUSTICH & Co.
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TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both new, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

WANTED.

Volunteers 1 and 2 of «L'Or a Minas» Gerres, Brazil, for Mons. Paul Ferrand.

Apply, Crashley, 67 Ouvidor, Rio.

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL
RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever, foreigners, tourists and men of straw. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class. THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

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DUNLOP TYRES

Full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and Tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

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Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafetaria)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been re-fitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with transit for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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SANTA THERESA HILL,

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Telephone 305

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Catuaia close to the door of this hotel, and vice versa).

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature heating and ventilating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

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VILLA HUMAYTA

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No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths, good table and cooking, wines of the best quality, prices moderate.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

OUR VERBATIM REPORT.

The meeting of subscribers of the Strangers' Hospital which was called for 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon last, at the City Club, was begun at 3.10 p.m., when 27 subscribers and directors were present.

On the motion of Mr. H. O. Robinson, seconded by Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, Mr. W. J. Crumack (acting manager of the Rio branch of the London & River Plate) took the chair. On the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Bryan (of Messrs Arbuckle Bros.) was elected secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman.—I have here a list of subscribers. Is any member present not a subscriber?

No answer.

The Chairman.—Is any gentleman here called Mr. Barry?

A member of the Rio News staff got up from a side table and presented the chairman his press card, saying, "My name is Barry. I am here as a member of the press."

The Chairman.—Well, I don't know about the press. It is a question for the directors and subscribers to decide as to the press—whether they shall be present or not.

Mr. Barry.—I claim the right to be present. This is an English institution—a public institution, and in any part of the world the public press would be allowed to report it.

The Chairman.—I don't know about that. Please sit down. Please sit down a moment.

Mr. Barry sat down.

The Chairman.—As the point of the case seems to be left to me, I ask all those in favor of letting him remain to hold up their hands, and then afterwards all those against to hold up their hands.

A moment's embarrassment ensued and then three hands went up in favor of allowing the reporter to remain.

The Chairman.—And now against.

Following the lead of Mr. H. O. Robinson, four other hands went up to exclude the press.

Eight had voted *pro* and *con* and nineteen had remained without voting.

The Chairman.—There, that settles it. Now, sir, I'll trouble you to leave.

And the chairman waved the reporter to the door.

(And here endeth our verbatim report.)

[It should be observed just here that a recent addition of £1,000 had to the Hospital funds through a benefit night at Frank Brown's circus was due to the initiative of Mr. Barry, and this fact was known to Messrs. Jackson and Roberts, who were instrumental in securing his expulsion from the meeting.]

The chairman then asked if there were any more non-subscribers present, when Mr. Lamoureux rose to inquire why so much anxiety is shown to expel non-subscribers, a thing that had never occurred before. It looks very much, he added, as though this has been pre-arranged and that a fair hearing will not be given. In reply the chairman asserted that a fair hearing would be given.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were then read and approved.

The chairman then called upon the president of the board of directors, Mr. J. B. Kennedy, for his report. We are unable to give either statements or figures because of the expulsion of our reporter, but it appears that the Hospital at the end of the year was considerably in debt, that the subscriptions had fallen off owing to the closing up of two or three subscribing firms, that the receipts from patients had slightly increased, that no cases had been treated in the Hospital during the year. The president recommended that, as a great part of the expenses of the Hospital are in gold, the subscriptions should be put on a gold basis.

Referring briefly to the troubles in the Hospital, he stated that another nursing staff had resigned and abandoned their posts, and that the directors had been compelled to send for a new staff. He threw the whole blame on the nurses, whose conduct he denounced as unforgivable and dishonourable. One had left, he said, to accept a better post at a better salary in a Brazilian hospital, while others had left to get married.

At the conclusion of the reading of the president's report, Mr. Lamoureux tendered a letter from Miss A. M. Gims (the nurse accused of leaving to accept a better post) which is addressed to the subscribers and explains why she withdrew from the Hospital. The chairman demurred and asked what the letter referred to and then stated that Mr. Lamoureux had better read it himself. When Mr. Lamoureux was about to comply with this request, the chairman requested him to wait until some motion had been made in regard to the reports and the business had been formally brought before the meeting.

A motion was then made and seconded that the accounts and reports laid before the meeting be approved.

Mr. Lamoureux moved an amendment, stating "excepting those parts referring to the nursing staff." There was no second offered to this for the moment, and Mr. Lamoureux was requested by the chairman to state his reasons, and also to state what he proposed to do. Mr. Lamoureux replied that he first proposed to ask the subscribers not to adopt a report so unjust to the nursing staff, and then if the opportunity offered, he would move to instruct the directors to make such changes in the management of the Hospital as would end these constant quarrels and resignations.

Although he could not fail to see that the meeting was hopelessly against him from the

outset, Mr. Lamoureux at once undertook to present the nurses' case to the subscribers. He spoke briefly of his long connection with the Hospital and of his intimate knowledge of all the facts in the case. He appealed to their sense of justice and fair play not to approve of a report which contained charges of so serious a character against young women, whose fault had been that they were unable to live with the matron. This was the second staff under the present matron that had resigned and left the Hospital, and it is unreasonable to presume that these ten nurses were solely in the wrong. From his own personal knowledge he could assert that the blame lies with the matron. In some instances the nurses may have been at fault, but in great part the difficulties have originated in the treatment they received from the matron. In view of this it would be gross injustice to put the whole blame for these difficulties upon the shoulders of the nurses alone, and the more so as they had been given no hearing. They were entitled to defend themselves, but this had been denied them. They had made complaints of their treatment, but the directors had refused to investigate them.

Here Mr. Kennedy interrupted with a statement that the directors had never refused to investigate. In reply, Mr. Lamoureux cited the case of April last where a nursing complaint, signed by the whole nursing staff, had been laid before the directors, who refused to investigate. On that occasion he was accused by Mr. Kennedy of instigating the said complaint, although Mr. Kennedy knew that the same complaint had previously been made verbally by one of the nurses. On another occasion a written complaint was presented to the president of the board of directors by Miss Gims, but nothing was ever heard of it.

During the course of Mr. Lamoureux's remarks he was subjected to constant interruptions and interrogatories by the chairman, who seemed to have accepted a commission for the defence of the directors rather than that of presiding impartially over a meeting of subscribers. He sought to prejudice the meeting against the nurses by calling attention to the continuity of breaking a contract, and to their having left the Hospital to get married and otherwise better themselves. (Only two out of six left to get married!) He referred to previous difficulties in which, in his opinion, the nurses were at fault (but did not state that the present matron, Miss Jackson, was one of the principal offenders), and then appealed to the confidence which the subscribers must and should repose in the gentlemen constituting the board of directors. They represent, he asserted, the firms which have contributed most for building and maintaining the Hospital, and they have a greater interest in its good management than any one else can have. In his opinion, it is impossible that they would do anything prejudicial to its interests.

Mr. Lamoureux responded that he had no choice whatever to make against the persons and character of the directors in question, whose integrity and good faith had not been called in question. He believed, however, that they had been deceived, and were mistaken. Further than this, they are not well informed in the matter, for they refuse to investigate, and accept only the matron's version of these controversies. There are directors on the board, he added, who never go near the Hospital, and who do not even know the nurses by sight. To condemn the nurses, under such circumstances, would be most unjust. Referring again to the improbability of the nurses being always in the wrong, he asked what would be the result to him (the chairman) were two or three successive staffs of his bank to resign in a body. "What would your directors in London do?" "I don't know," replied the chairman. "Well, I know," said Mr. Lamoureux; "there would certainly be an investigation."

After some further remarks by the speaker and chairman, the motion was seconded and put to vote, when it was voted down by a large majority. It is to be observed, however, that fully one-half of the subscribers present did not vote.

The motion to approve the accounts and reports was then put to vote and carried.

Mr. Lamoureux then made another attempt to bring Miss Gims' letter before the meeting which was prevented by the chairman who asked what it referred to. Mr. Lamoureux replied that it explained the reason why Miss Gims resigned, and protested against the retention of monies due to her. The chairman said he did not believe the directors would retain anything legally due to Miss Gims. Mr. Lamoureux replied that Miss Gims had tendered her resignation in the terms of her contract, and it was formally accepted by the directors. She then completed the term stipulated, but the directors refused to pay her the balance due. It now appears from the president's report that this is because she had accepted a better position. "She can always go to law about it," said the chairman, smiling. "Would you advise her to go to law?" asked Mr. Lamoureux. "Oh, I advise nothing," said Mr. Crumack.

The chairman then asked the meeting if it would receive Miss Gims' letter, when it was voted down by the usual majority. We append herewith Miss Gims' letter for the information of the subscribers to whom it is addressed.

The next order of business was the election of directors to fill vacancies caused by retirement and resignation, and tellers were appointed to collect the votes. The chairman stated that there were five vacancies, which Mr. Lamoureux contested. He argued that

the removal of Mr. Mackenzie from the city left another vacancy which the directors had no right to fill. The chairman urged a precedent where temporary substitutes were chosen for absent directors, and Mr. Lamoureux referred to articles 9 and 10 of the statutes which provide for filling temporary and permanent vacancies. The chairman then called attention to the important services rendered by the London and Brazilian Bank, and he did not think that the subscribers present would consent to any proceeding which would deprive that bank of a representative on the board. Mr. Lamoureux reminded the chairman that it was not a part of his duty to instruct the subscribers present how to vote. As for filling the vacancy he had said nothing in regard to whom should fill this vacancy; on the contrary he would take great pleasure in voting for Mr. Benn. The objection was overruled however and the meeting proceeded to vote for five directors, leaving that vacant caused by Mr. Mackenzie's removal from Rio de Janeiro.

The voting was almost unanimous (there were no nominations) and the following five gentlemen were elected: Messrs. Bnest, Tucker, Purchas, Gordon and Block.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman, who responded by stating that the honor had been quite unexpected, and that he hoped that there would be no further divergences on the subject of hospital management so that when we meet next year the meeting may be harmonious.

The letter addressed to the subscribers by Miss Gims, which the meeting refused to receive, is as follows:

MISS GIMS' LETTER.

Hospital Isolamento, São Paulo,
September 18, 1898.

To the Subscribers of the Strangers' Hospital, Gentlemen.

When I returned from São Paulo on March 15th, Miss Hayter was away from the Hospital, after a somewhat severe illness caused by eating bad sardines. She was staying with Mrs. Lamoureux who had asked one of the nurses who had been ill to stay with her. She naturally told both Mr. and Mrs. Lamoureux about the cause of her illness, and also made a statement about the food given to the nursing staff to eat, all of which was perfectly true. Mr. Lamoureux told the facts of the case before the next board meeting. Mr. Kennedy came to enquire of the matron (not any of the nurses were asked a single question), and of course she denied it, but that day we were given no food and the improvement continued. Mr. Lamoureux's statement was doubted, and I went to Miss Hayter a few questions, which I meant to keep to justify myself if necessary at the next board meeting. We answered those questions, and also added statements which were absolutely true, which we asked him to lay before the board of directors. He did so. The next we heard was that Mr. Lamoureux had resigned and that the board had decided to ignore the complaint we had made, and was signed by the whole nursing staff. If we had been in England that statement would have had to be given in evidence, indeed a complaint made by a prisoner in England is enquired into. It would be better if the subscribers heard the proper case in regard to them, so that they could judge for themselves.

About my own affairs, I knew when I left São Paulo that I probably should have this appointment offered to me, but I had not decided to accept it. I had many reasons to prefer to stay in Rio, but when I heard that we were not to have any more consideration and our complaints were to be ignored, I sent in my resignation at once, giving 3 months' notice. I stayed for 2 months and two weeks, the directors having decided to allow me to leave on June 30th. They sent me in an account for my passage out—I have enclosed it. I had done 30 months' work for the Hospital. There were only 4 cases of yellow fever before I returned from São Paulo, and from that time until I left I was continually on duty with yellow fever when it was in the Hospital. Two cases I did not nurse, as I was in bed ill myself. But I was sent on duty in anything but a fit state in the yellow fever building a day after I left the Hospital, and without the Dr's knowledge, and in spite of my protest.

The directors still owe me £18.14.3. They paid me \$5.50, my last month's salary. I had my resignation accepted by the directors, thereby rendering my contract void, but they decline to pay me the money they deducted from my salary month by month, which is illegal, and that to a nurse who left to be married a month before, and who came out under the same contract and at the same time, they paid the whole of her salary. Both Miss Hayter and myself had brought more money by out-nursing to the Hospital than any other nurse had, and were the two selected to be defrauded of our salary.

I am sure the unfortunate nurses who are on their way out to the Strangers' Hospital, will have the sincere pity of all the members of the two previous staffs for we only know what they will have to endure.

For myself I have received more kindness and consideration from the Brazilian government in 2 months, than I had from the directors of the Strangers' Hospital during the whole time I was in their employment, 20 months.

ALICE M. GIMS.

Our space does not permit an extended comment. This, however, we must say. The refusal of the meeting to permit the presence of a press reporter was a violation of the unwritten law governing such meetings, for the Strangers' Hospital is a public institution, largely supported by public donations. It shows that the directors fear publicity. The plea that our reporter was a non-subscriber will not hold, for the statutes and rules do not provide for such cases, and the subsequent admission of two non-subscribers (Rev. C. D. McCarthy and the chaplain of H. B. M's. cruiser "Flora") shows that the directors had no further interest in the matter after the expulsion of our reporter. The incident showed that everything had been pre-arranged, and that all action displeasing to the directors and matron was to be suppressed by force of numbers. And this was done according to the pre-arranged programme, but it will prove a Pyrrhic victory. The chairman, who only recently returned to Rio and is not familiar with the circumstances, did his best to restrict discussion within the narrowest limits, and his running comments prove that he came there prepared to do this. We feel convinced that the great majority of subscribers do not approve of such methods, and especially in the matter of complaints against the internal management of the Strangers' Hospital. If the directors are not impressed with the circumstance that they are playing with human lives, many subscribers are, and they will not countenance anything like trickery in the management of this hospital. The directors have now assumed full and public responsibility for every incident occurring in the Hospital under this matron, and we shall hold them to it. When the next scandal occurs—as it will—we shall hold them accountable as well as the matron. In 1894 they were ready to send her away because of her quarrels with the then matron, and would have done so had it not been for one of their number. Now they permit her the fullest licence, even to the extreme of using her own discretion in disinfection and in executing the physician's orders. The whole story has not yet been told, nor will it ever be told. But enough is known to create a degree of dissatisfaction which was not expressed at the past annual meeting whose proceedings we have just recorded.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

LAWNS TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Since our last notice the following ties have been played off.—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

1st round.

Greentree beat C. Mawson 100 to 92.
Gibaud beat H. Smyth 100 to 90.
J. Mawson beat Holden 100 to 90.
A. J. Smyth beat Evers 100 to 69.
Heinelson beat Skeay 100 to 42.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

1st round.

A. H. and A. Weigall beat Whyte and Greentree 100 to 64.
Francis and Lums beat Brooking and Roberts 100 to 89.
Gibaud and Evers beat H. Smyth and C. Mawson 100 to 93.

LADIES' SINGLES.

1st round.

Mrs. Rolls beat Miss F. Mawson 100 to 43.

MIXED DOUBLES.

2nd round.

Miss F. and C. Mawson beat Miss Mawson and J. Mawson 100 to 95.
Mrs. Rolls and Carré beat Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd 100 to 85.

The Committee wish to impress on competitors the importance of having the 2nd and 3rd rounds completed on next Sunday so as to leave the 1st and 2nd Nov. clear for the semi-finals and finals respectively. Some friends of the Association have kindly subscribed five hundred milreis to the prizes which will be altogether over a couple of reis in value. Two prizes will be given in the gentlemen's singles, and one in each of the other events. Mrs. E. P. de Siqueira will present them to the successful competitors, on the afternoon of the 2nd Nov. at about 5 o'clock.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 25th, 1898.

The senate passed in second reading on the 21st inst., by an overwhelming majority, an amendment to the bill regulating the application of martial law, which declares the immunities conferred on congressmen by the constitution are inviolate even when constitutional guarantees are suspended. The amendment was approved by a vote of 33 to 7, among those voting with the majority being senators who supported Floriano Peixoto's action during the naval revolt in causing the arrest of members of congress. It would appear, therefore, that with some the question is one of personal protection, rather than of principle, as they found it convenient to override such immunities when in power, but now find such action to be extremely arbitrary and perilous. In his discussion of the subject Senator Ruy Barbosa argues that no case has yet arisen here which could not have been settled under ordinary judicial procedure—in which statement he is undoubtedly correct. He also calls attention to the circumstance that in Great Britain there has been no suspension of habeas corpus for the last 81 years, since 1817. To this it may be asserted that obedience to the provisions of law is not here what it is in Great Britain, but at the same time the illustration is worthy of thoughtful consideration. As a rule, habeas corpus is not suspended for the purpose of maintaining the institutions of the country, but for that of maintaining arbitrary authority. On the question of immunities, however, congress is making a serious mistake. It may be wise and proper to secure some such defence against the encroachments of executive authority, but it is clearly unwise and improper to use such immunities for the protection of congressmen in illegal and criminal acts. If members of congress are to enjoy immunities against arrest and imprisonment, then its own honor and good fame demands that congress shall establish rules for the investigation and treatment of offences against the law on the part of its own members. It is manifestly wrong and prejudicial to the welfare of the country (which congress represents) to permit men to retain their seats who have committed criminal offences against the law. Congress may be independent of the executive, but it is not independent of the law. For an assassin, or a swindler, or a counterfeiter, or a thief, or a bigamist, to retain his seat in the legislative councils of the nation, is a scandal and an insult to the honest, law-abiding citizen.

A TELEGRAM of the 22nd inst. from Pernambuco says that the troops there have not been paid since last December. Under such circumstances how can it be expected that the discipline of the army will be maintained? Instead of trying to have a larger army than the overburdened taxpayers are able to support, would it not be much better to reduce the number of officers and soldiers and have a small army well paid, well armed, well equipped and thoroughly disciplined?

We shall be exceedingly obliged to any of our subscribers in tobacco-growing districts who will kindly send us a pinch of cultivated tobacco seed, naming the variety, as we wish to make a personal experiment of some highly interesting suggestions on tobacco culture in Brazil and Paraguay which has recently been sent us in a cutting from a trade paper. We intend to publish a full account of the results in the course, with comparisons of theory and practice.

We regret that the extreme pressure on our space this week has compelled us at the last moment to cut out the telegrams of the week and several other items of interest to our readers, from the middle sheet. The many valuable contributions from correspondents in Brazil and abroad which we have been reluctantly obliged to decline on account of want of space has borne the fact in upon us that the RIO NEWS must be enlarged in the near future, and we hope soon to announce a date for the enlargement, with many other features of popular interest added, as soon as our arrangements are complete.

THE appearance of the bubonic plague in Vienna results from a very unfortunate incident. It would seem that the bacillus of this terrible disease had been received from India at the bacteriological institute of that city, for the purpose of study and experiment. Through some reason a servant in the place became infected and died on the 19th inst., as announced by a telegram of that date. Since then four others have fallen ill with the disease, including the nurse and physician who attended the first case. Naturally great alarm has resulted, owing to fears that the plague may spread. We may be permitted to express a belief, however, that the medical authorities of Vienna, who are justly celebrated for their professional attainments, will be able to restrict the disease within the narrow bounds to which it is now confined.

OUR recently established English contemporary here in Brazil amuses us immensely, as in some way reminds us from time to time of Mr. Hosen Biglow's pious editor in his creed.

I do believe in being this
Or that, or it may happen,
One way or t'other hendish is
To catch the people tappin';
It ain't by principles nor men
My prudent course is steadiest—
I scent which pays the best, an' then
Go it! it holdheaded.

Our course is by principle alone. Fiat justitia, ruat cælum—or for his benefit—let justice be done though the heavens fall. That has been our principle throughout, and we mean to stick to it through thick and thin, whether the grapes be ripe or green. Our green grapes will ripen, as we have found from experience many years before our contemporary was born. If we have green grapes to-day, we are content to await their ripening in due course. But our colleague should remember that we are in the nineteenth century, and no well brought up fox cares for grapes ripe or green. We rank as men and as foxes, and our experienced advice is worth taking. Don't play fox, contemporary! It lowers you and all the craft at which you ply your pretence hand. Be a man, and look to the fruits of rectitude rather than to the grapes of the fabled fox.

THE HOSPITAL MEETING.

The Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir,—As the representative of the RIO NEWS, I attended the meeting of the subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital held at the City Club on Friday last. I did so at your request as you expected only a few subscribers would attend, and you wished all who gave money to the Strangers' Hospital to know how its affairs were managed. That both sides of the question in dispute should be impartially given your instructions to me were to take a *verbatim* report in shorthand. On my entrance into the room, I found no table for the press, so seated myself at an unoccupied table as near the chairman's seat as I could, and put out my note book and pencils. Coriolanus never flattered the doves of Coriolanus as much as did those simple actions of a newspaper reporter the directors of the Strangers' Hospital and their clique. Those who knew me looked like criminals caught in *flagrante delicto*, and I was the cynosure of all eyes and the subject of hurried whisperings. A reporter was amongst them for the first time in their inexperienced lives—a cliet—a cliet—who would take down their *rapina* *verba* and publish every syllable in the RIO NEWS! That would scarcely suit a log-rolled, packed meeting, and he must be dealt with. I was excluded by vote!!!

My journalistic experience has extended from British battlefields abroad to Bumbledom in Britain, but never in the whole course of my career, have I been excluded as a press man from any public assembly, from any meeting of shareholders of a public company and least of all from any meeting of a benevolent institution dependent on voluntary contributions. On the contrary, the organisers or directors would have sent a courteous invitation to all the newspapers to be represented, and the most sacred spot in the hall, next to the chair, would be the table marked PRESS. The directors of the London & River Plate Bank in London will confirm me on this point if any of their subordinates

wish to know. The directors of any British hospital or other benevolent institution will confirm me if any inexperienced board of directors wish to know how their meetings should be conducted with reference to the press.

The whole British and North American press, the whole press of the civilised world will confirm me. It was reserved to the inexperienced and wire-pulled chairman and a small coterie of directors and their friends—five in all—to do the hitherto unheard-of thing of expelling the press from a meeting of the subscribers of the Strangers' Hospital of Rio de Janeiro. And so let it go forth to the members of the British, American and Australian press that recognise my name.

The chairman—who is the acting manager of the local branch of the London & River Plate Bank—did not know me personally, and I had never previously seen him, and did not know him from a Pernambuco legation. Yet, wire-pulled as he was by Messrs. P. C. Jackson and D. Roberts who sat next him, he asked if I were present *by name*, after asking if any lat subscribers were present. I presented my press card, and he called for a vote as to whether the press should be allowed to remain. He put the 'ayes' and the 'noes' in one motion and confused his audience, it evidently being his first experience as a chairman. Out of 27 present, three hands went up in favor of the reporter being allowed to remain, and five hands went up against. The remaining 19 subscribers did not vote! On that vote, the chairman, with the air of a *pit maître*, theatrically waved me to the door, and I was gone, protesting as I went.

That the meeting was a farce I saw at a glance. That the chairman was one who

—Dress in a little brief authority
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make the angels weep—

was equally evident. That there had been previous instructions given him was obvious. I might have pointed out that the largest amount given to the Strangers' Hospital this year—eleven contos odd—was due to my finger-bit, and that to the certain knowledge of at least the two wire-pullers I have mentioned who used the chairman as a puppet, but I stood solely on my right as a pressman, and it was as a pressman I was ejected.

You, sir, will bear me out that in all the correspondence which has taken place in your column on the subject of the Strangers' Hospital, I have taken no part, and remained strictly neutral, leaving the matter in the capable hands of the man whose contagious enthusiasm, outlying energy, and self-sacrificing immorality founded that hospital, established it on a firm basis, and gave his brains and his time to its proper development. With the instinct of my professional training, I have seen enough to know that the dark ways of the directors need the light of publicity—and henceforth I will look into the question for myself. If those nurses have been unjustly or unreasonably treated by inexperienced directors, I will throw my pen into the scales on their side, and get the balance held by a fairer hand in the sight of the whole English-speaking race. The hospital established for the preservation of English and American lives in this hot-bed of yellow fever shall not be destroyed by any ignorant or incompetent clique, who prefer low and corner meetings to the publicity of the press.

Yours very truly,

M. P. BARRY.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have been informed that I was excluded, because the English-speaking people of Rio had never had a meeting reported before. Then it is time that the English-speaking people of Rio come abreast of the rest of the civilised world.

M. P. B.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 17.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber adopted a motion for expressing profound sorrow for the death of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida.

OCT. 18.—*Senate*.—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke on the water supply of the City of Rio de Janeiro, which, he said, in order to furnish 400 litres per diem to each inhabitant requires about 300,000,000 litres instead of 140,000,000, which is the present normal supply. The rivers Xerem and Mantiqueira cannot, he asserted, furnish more than 100,000,000, and he consequently thinks that it will be necessary to utilise not only the waters of those two rivers but also those of the Sant'Anna and others. Since 1870, he stated, the government has spent on the water supply of Rio de Janeiro the sum of 40,000,000, while from the rates it has derived during the respective period a total revenue of only 18,000,000. Senator Gonçalves Chaves introduced a bill on martial law as a substitute for that of Senator Lauro Sodré. Dr. Julio Bueno Brandão was declared duly elected senator for the state of Minas Geraes.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Tosta defended the conduct of the governor of Bahia and of the congressional delegation from that state in relation to the navigation of the river S. Francisco. He said that in Brazil the Bahia deputies had exercised an indisputable right and had been actuated by patriotic motives.

OCT. 19.—*Senate*.—Senator Ruy Barbosa protested against being called a director of criminals. He appealed to senators con-

nected with the *Debate* to say whether they endorse the personalities of that journal. The same senator offered amendments to the bill on martial law.—*Chamber of Deputies*. Several Bahia deputies including the president of the chamber, Deputy Arthur Rios, defended their conduct in purchasing shares of the *Empreza Viçosa do Brazil*. The bill empowering the government to spend 200,000 for improving the water supply was recommitted. The chamber concurred in the senate's amendment to the navy bill reducing the number of naval fusiliers from 600 to 450.

OCT. 20.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the bill on martial law.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Leopoldo Vilgouins moved to ask for information in regard to the Prado sons in Bahia. The bill for paying arrears of salary to Prof. Alexander was referred to the committee on legislation. The chamber adopted a motion to ask for information in regard to the alleged purpose of causing to be removed to Bahia the head office of the *Empreza Viçosa do Brazil* and the reported sale of shares of that company by the Banco da República.

OCT. 21.—*Senate*.—Speaking on the bill on martial law Senator Ruy Barbosa said that in England, it has been demonstrated that governments do not require arbitrary measures in order to defend themselves. In that country habeas corpus has not been suspended since 1817. The logical consequence of the theories of those who doubt the efficacy of constitutional methods is the establishment of an absolute despotism. He defied his adversaries to point to one single instance in which in Brazil a government has ever been endangered otherwise than by its own blunders. Senator Gonçalves Chaves' bill on martial law was voted in 2d discussion with the amendments of Senator Ruy Barbosa. The article maintaining parliamentary immunities under martial law was carried by a vote of 33 to 7. Senator Pinheiro Machado, who had formerly opposed parliamentary immunities, availed himself of the opportunity to confess that he had changed his opinion. He has now become convinced, he said, that only by maintaining these immunities under all circumstances can the legislative branch of the government avoid being crushed and destroyed by the executive.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Seabra defended his conduct in sending a congratulatory telegram to Gen. Carlos Telles. If ample: the government of Vice-President Manoel Victoriano it was decided that Maj. Efraim de Brito in attacking the state government of Bahia was not guilty of a breach of discipline, why, he asked, should Gen. Carlos Telles be now accused of displaying contempt for discipline in his attack on the established government of Rio Grande do Sul?

COFFEE NOTES

—Tea and coffee seem to be much alike in many respects, but the latter is generally preferable as to its sustaining power. It would be a great advantage to our working classes, and a great help toward the further development of social solidarity, if coffee were to come into greatly increased use, and if the ability to make it well could be acquired. As an example of the difference of the effect of tea and coffee upon the nerves, the writer notes that it is far better to drink coffee than tea when shooting. Tea, if strong or in any quantity, especially if the individual be not in very robust health, will induce a sort of nervousness which is very prejudicial to steady shooting. Under its influence one is apt to shoot too quickly, whereas coffee steadies the hand and gives quiet nerves.—*Medical Times*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state legislature of Ceará has declared vacant the office of lieutenant-governor of that state.

—On the 18th inst. Dr. Gentil Bittencourt was elected lieutenant-governor of Pará, apparently without opposition.

—The commander of the 6th military district is said to have issued an order requiring army officers to refrain from publicly expressing approval or disapproval of the article published by Gen. Carlos Telles.

—The average temperature at São Paulo in September was 59.5° Fahr., the maximum being 81.2° and the minimum 44.6°. The rainfall measured 165.6 millimetres, and there were 14 rainy days during the month.

—Two physicians of the bacteriological institute of S. Paulo have decided that the water of the river Piné is unsuitable for drinking, even after being filtered. It is this water that supplies the Alto do Belenistino reservoir.

—The lieutenant-governor of Ceará has protested before the sectional court against his removal from office and has asked the federal government to interfere in order to prevent the state legislature from destroying the republican form of government in Ceará.

—On the 22nd inst. the vice-governor of S. Paulo visited the Instituto de Higiene at Juazeiro. The improvements which the state government is making in this establishment have already cost 1,700,000 and are expected to cost 1,300,000 more. The number of inmates at the establishment is 130.

—Baronessa de Tatinhy has continued to devote to charitable purposes part of the 500,000 which she drew in the lottery. Her house has been besieged by candidates for charity and she has been obliged to solicit the intervention of the police in order to free herself from importunate demands on her purse.

—The castilista government of Rio Grande do Sul has promulgated a penal code that is described by the *Tribuna do Povo* as draconian. This code, says the *Tribuna*, confers upon the police authorities arbitrary and inquisitorial powers, virtually annulling the right of habeas corpus and deprives prisoners of the means of defence.

—The castilista governor of Rio Grande do Sul has telegraphed to President Prudente de Moraes protesting against the article of Gen. Carlos Telles, whom he accuses of displaying contempt for discipline, of repudiating his obligation to promote and maintain order and of assailing the autonomy of the state. He will defend, he says, his legal authority and he expects the President to take such corrective action as the case requires.

—The object of Gen. Carlos Telles in publishing the article to which we referred in our last issue seems to have been to detach from the castilista party the support of the federal troops in Rio Grande do Sul. In this he has been, at least partly, successful, for the officers of the garrisons of Bagé and Livramento and some others have expressed their unqualified approval of the article. Without military support castilista supremacy is doomed, and of this no one is more thoroughly aware than Castilhos himself, who is apparently making desperate efforts to thwart the plan of Telles. The officers of the garrisons of Jaguariaí, São Gabriel, Alegrete and S. Borja are said to adhere to Castilhos.

—Without attempting to defend the conduct of Gen. Carlos Telles, we have no hesitation in saying that the castilistas at all events have no right to complain when their own weapons are turned against them. It is a well known fact that their government in Rio Grande do Sul originated in an insurrection instigated by Marshal Floriano Peixoto, then at the head of the government of the republic, and supported by Gen. Vasques and his army, and that it has since been upheld exclusively by military force. We do not claim that it is proper for a military officer, for reasons of his own, to assail that government in the press, but we do assert that the castilista way is illegitimate, tyrannical and pernicious and ought to be replaced by a government freely elected by the people of Rio Grande.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

«It's my belief», the stranger said,
«Whoever you may be,
That I can make you smile, and snarl
Perilous agony»

«I'm there», says Tricardiano Sam,
And threw his girl away;
«I'm there», says he, and buttons up
As far as button may.

The wiser kinder shiel one eye,
And spit into his hand;
And coked his ugly lead one side,
And twiddled his trower band.

Sam thundered on the stranger's mug,
The stranger panted her;
And oh, the way these critters fought
Was beautiful to see!

Ch. Phoebe C. Kerr.

I had finished my letter to you for this week, in which I had ventured to include a few remarks of a slightly critical nature in connection with the method adopted for keeping the ground at the Athletic Sports in S. Paulo, last week; but since then a perfect blaze of light has burst on our little doings from a totally unexpected quarter. Of course my feeble rindlight paled its ineffectual fire at once; and, promptly throwing it away, I hastened to bask in the effulgence of the new illuminator.

Has anybody seen the *Brazilian Review's* account of our sports? It seems, according to that authority, that they were held amid «squalid surroundings»; that our athletes are discourteous, because they have not learnt to «walk backwards»; our men ill-dressed—except Mr. Mark, who receives a pat on the back, and a word of encouragement, for which I doubt if he will feel obliged;—and our ladies not sufficiently numerous, owing, we hear, to the fact that, among our other faults, we favour monogamistic ideas—whatever they may be. Then again, S. Paulo has no scenery, either good, bad, or indifferent! If it had, we might be excused for going about in shabby attire, as they do in Rio—or so says our critic.

As for our married men, good luck, good luck! They «made a sad show», and «seemed to have lost all their back-bone»! The exhibition they made was «scarcely an advertisement for matrimony». Here our amiable visitor becomes so enthusiastic that he actually breaks forth into an attempt at jocularity. Proceeding to some duteath of the damp «funny bits», he selects therefrom the damp and mouldering form of a pantomimic baby, nurses it, tosses it about in good old «boxing night» fashion, turns somersaults over it, beats the passer, by with it; and then, the performance complete, looks round with a simper for his need of applause and laughter. Laughter? One rather weeps to see a respectable financial officer in such an unbecoming position. «Laugh! It is humanity to laugh», said Steele on a similar occasion. But we are very sorry; we might laugh were he to stick to his old jokes as an authority on finance;

but here we cannot. The subject to married men, at least, is much too solemn. Let us, therefore, turn with appropriate sadness from our critic's jests, and endeavour to find amusement in his serious statements.

Firstly, as to the «squalid surroundings»—by which our fastidious visitor probably means the half dozen labourers' cottages visible from the club ground, to those who look for them—«ill I can say is we can hardly be expected to provide picturesque scenery where there is none, unless we send to Rio for it; and the money won't «run» to that. If however the Reviewer will come and review us next year, the obnoxious buildings shall be pulled down in his honour.

Regarding the suggestion that a prize be given at our next sports for «walking backward», the idea will no doubt receive attention. We shall then hope to see our visitor not only enter for the contest, but also carry off the prize. Our Brazilian Reviewer must have had a good deal of practice in walking backward of late; indeed the only danger is he might be objected to as a professional.

Next as to our Sunday clothes. Surely, it is not very kind of him to «take them off». The Consul will be relieved to hear that he had on «an appropriate costume». The rest of us were «blush» so shyly that they would have been a reproach to a «second hand old c.o. man's establishment in Whitechapel».

Well I cannot be responsible for other people's wardrobe, but my impression is that most of our Paulistas had «got 'em all on».

I come in strong
In a cut rather long,
Kickerbockers, and a rifle cap;
and if our critical Beau Brummell were anything surrier than that, let him send us his fashion plates.

Our critic comes to São Paulo where we dress badly—but he comes from Rio, where, according to his own statement, they dress worse. With whom, then, is he comparing us in this respect? Where does our starchy-robed visitor hail from?

«If the S. Paulo matrons have any respect at all for the institution of matrimony (!!!) they will see that their husbands do better next year». So says the Reviewer. But on glancing at his *Review*, I see that the married men's race, the 100 yards, the 220 yards, the 400 yards handicap, and the 120 yards handicap, were all won by Mr. J. W. Shaw, a married man. The quarter-mile race was won by Mr. Cook, also a married man. Here are six of the most important events on the programme accounted for. Is that such a very «sad exhibition»? As to the other events, I do not know, except in one case, and I do not believe our Reviewer knows at all, whether the winners are married or not.

As to our manners, I presume we are to take our visitor's treatment of us in his *Review* as a standard for our imitation.

We now come to the «back-bone» of the matter; and here I propose, greatly daring, to «take» our visitor's mission. I venture to offer him a challenge, which if his «back-bone» is as strong as his remarks, he will not hesitate to accept. Though I fear I must now class myself as one of the Old Gang of São Paulo married sportsmen, I shall be happy to accommodate him in any, or all, of the following ways:

I will give him
5 yards in a 100 yards flat race
10 a 220 .. hurdle race
25 a quarter mile flat ..
50 a mile flat race
or I will try to meet him with the gloves, from 4 oz. upwards, in a 24-foot ring, Queensberry rules, and fight to a finish; in the course of which performance I hope to afford him several opportunities of showing the Paulista boys how to go «backwards» in the most unapproved style, and not at a walk either. Yea, all this will I do for the modest stakes of five mires and two bottles of beer, and as much more as he likes.

If, in addition to the Queensberry rules he would like to add those of ancient chivalry, by which the person of the vanquished lay at the disposition of the victor, I shall be charmed; as, if still enough for the purpose, I should like to have the gentleman's back-bone for a walking stick.

NICHOLAS DREWDRUP.

S. Paulo, 22 October 1898.

[Our sporting editor had written a criticism on our contemporary's first entry into sporting journalism, but in seeing the above from our local contributor gracefully withdrew his copy. Ed. R. N.]

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Jornal do Brazil* says that the director of the Central railway wishes 10,000,000 per annum for three years for extending the duplicate line to Barra do Piraí. It would be well, we think, before incurring this and other new expenses to see what resources are available for sustaining the burden entailed by the funding loan.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 22nd says that the conflict between the Paulista and Mogiana railways over the station of Lage, seems to be settled. The state government has ordered Dr. Antonio Prado, president of the

Paulista, to regulate the running of his tramway line between Santa Veridiana and Lage, and has ordered the Mogiana line to reopen the station of Lage.

—Since the Leopoldina Railway company commenced issuing its weekly traffic returns, its receipts have in every case shown decreases, as compared with the corresponding period last year. In my last contribution I noted this circumstance quite incidentally, with the result that I have received quite a number of inquiries with reference to this particular undertaking. For the benefit of my correspondents, and for the information of our readers generally, I may state that originally this line of railway was owned locally in Brazil; but certain debentures having been issued in this country, which fell into arrears of interest, the debenture-holders eventually decided to take over the railway and work it themselves. More capital being required for this purpose, an issue was made in June last of £1,200,000 in the form of 3 per cent. debentures—the original debenture-holders having converted their holdings into shares of the company. In the prospectus then circulated it was stated that the gross receipts for the year 1896 amounted to 18,463,245 mires, for the year 1897, to 20,506,032 mires; while, for the first three months of the present (1898) year, the gross receipts show an increase of about 950,000 mires over the corresponding period. As the receipts have since then declined to such an extent as to show a decrease, up to September 1st, of 194,000 mires, some mires have been brought to think that the prospectus must have been in fault somehow. I have, however, been placed in possession of facts which afford a perfectly intelligible explanation. Taking the traffic for August, which showed the largest decrease, it was brought into comparison with an exceptionally good month last year; in fact, last year throughout was unusually favourable. When, then, the present company took over the railway, the directors found the books and accounts in so bad a state that they could do little more than approximately estimate the traffic returns, and it is now thought that, in all probability, the old company received a considerable sum as guarantee from the government last August, which was included in the traffic receipts for that month. The consequence of this would, of course, be to make the August of this year compare with it very disadvantageously. A further reason exists in the rise in the rate of exchange. Although this is to the company's benefit in other ways it does not seem to be reflected by the coffee growers in Brazil who prefer the lower exchange, and the advance has had the effect of inducing some of them to hold back their crops—which have not been very good this season—in the hope of a fall, when they would immediately press forward their produce for sale. This naturally restricts traffic on the line; but, as the rate of exchange is in the opinion of those best able to judge, is likely to go still higher in the near future, while the coffee growers, as a rule, are by no means so anxious to count «large ones» as the crops much longer, they will soon be obliged to «let go». Then the traffic which the Leopoldina Railway is now missing will come along, and increases, instead of decreases, may become the order of the day. At any rate, the directors seem to be confident that the present year will close, if not with an increase, at all events with an aggregate equal to that of last year.—*South American Journal*.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The L. & N. str. «Havellus» will not call at Pernambuco, as advised in the advt. on our last page.

—The Brazilian ironclad «Aguilhão» which has been in Europe under repairs since 1894, arrived in this port on Sunday 23rd inst.

—The Brazilian cruiser «Benjamin Constant» left Bahia for this port on the evening of the 23rd inst. The vessel has many cases of beriberi on board.

—A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul of the 22nd reports the arrival there of the Italian lugger «Lucia Constante» with the crew of the Nor. brig, «Taurino» abandoned in a sinking condition 31° 18' S. lat., and 49° 50' W. long.

—The Cia. Nacional de Navegação Costeira (Messrs. Lage Brothers) has ordered two more twin screw steamers in England for their flourishing coasting business. The enterprise shown by this important company deserves the highest commendation.

—The *Montevideo Times* learns that the American squadron on the South Atlantic station is to be increased to five vessels. These are soon to be put in commission and may be expected out in January next. We have heard it said that one of the larger cruisers will probably be stationed on this coast.

—A New York telegram of the 22nd says that the trial of the Holland submarine boat has resulted successfully. The boat was submerged to a depth of 150 feet, was navigated with ease, and fired a torpedo which exploded at the distance calculated. The boat has been purchased by the United States government.

—The cargo rate for Brazilian ports keeps fairly firm, the figures paid during the previous week being still obtained. The trade is, nevertheless, kept in the hands of regular traders as no inducement is offered to berth outsiders for Santos or Rio. The trade to ports above Rio is kept strictly to regular liners calling there all the year round.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The seven officers and men of the *Greylands* who have been in prison for four months and a half in Buenos Aires for assault on two drunken firemen, have at last been found guilty by the tardy courts of Argentina and sentenced to three months imprisonment. They have been liberated in consequence having served more than a month and a half over the time judged necessary to purge their offences. In any civilised European country actions for false imprisonment would lie, but Argentina is not—well is not Europe. We trust the Merchant Service Guild of Liverpool will not let the matter rest, as a question of principle is involved.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 17th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena*, were the following:—From Southampton: Mr. E. Leppin, Messrs. B. Daw, A. G. Lander, F. Tooley, Stoneham, Pryor, F. von der Heule, Mrs. Austin and 2 children, Messrs. J. B. Sliglit, W. H. Keele, M. Wells, B. A. Hamilton, J. W. Drysdale and W. Kent, From Cherbourg: Mr. J. A. C. Costa, Mrs. M. J. Muri and 2 children, Misses Eugénie and Stéphanie Lehuier, and Mr. A. Landi. From Lisbon: Mr. João Antunes dos Santos, Mrs. A. Teixeira Pinto, Messrs. A. Pereira C. Paria, Carlos A. Faria, José de Souza Dias, M. M. Xavier, J. de Souza Pereira, M. R. Rainha, A. R. Almeida, Agostinho Pereira, Abílio A. da Cruz, M. G. Bento, A. J. d'Oliveira, M. Santiago, Mrs. Carolina dos Anjos, Messrs. Antonio O. Canzod, Manoel M. Maia, João José dos Reis, José Nunes Lopes, Aniceto C. Esteves, José Miri Silva, José Maria Lúnes, João de Souza, Antonio Gonçalves, A. Nunes Lopes, and P. Gonçalves. From Pernambuco: Mr. J. M. C. da Cunha, and wife and Mr. Manoel d'Oliveira. From Bahia: Mr. A. Secretan, Mr. Manoel L. Pedrosa, wife, 2 daughters and servant, Dr. Luiz Ayres, Mr. Salvador Ayres and wife, Mrs. Perce, and daughter, Mr. Carlos L. Leal, Rev. Tatiano M. Wives, Messrs. Joaquim Torres Costa, Andresen, B. Wilnot and Commendador Joseph Mawson.

LOCAL NOTES

—It was reported on Saturday that the commander of the 6th military district (Rio Grande do Sul) had tendered his resignation.

—It is stated that President-elect Campos Sales intends appointing Admiral Carlos Balthazar da Silveira to the office of minister of marine.

—The weather continues cool and pleasant, with occasional showers. Enough rain has not yet fallen, however, to provide for our summer's water supply.

—Some of the judicial and police authorities are engaged in making war on the spiritualists. Several arrests have been made and warrants have been issued for others.

—For our colleague of the *Imprensa Nacional* cannot be sad that the grapes are sour; they are evidently very sweet. And he doesn't like to have any remarks made about it either!

—We are glad to be at last able to report that a police official has been indicted for abuse of authority. The official in question is Maj. Almeida Faria, delegate of the 7th district of this city.

—It is stated that at a spiritualist seance last Friday one of the mediums, becoming insane, proceeded to demolish the furniture and attack the audience. Several persons are reported to have been wounded.

—The Argentine federal judge at Buenos Aires has resolved to release the prisoner Soromendi on bail, pending his trial for a murderous assault on the Brazilian consul, Sr. Barroso Bastos. The latter has appealed.

—According to the *Expositor Christão* the agency of the American Bible Society in this city distributed last year 40,195 volumes of the Holy Scriptures and parts of the same, viz: 8,214 Bibles, 7,710 New Testaments, and 24,241 parts.

—The adjutant-general of the army is said to have telegraphed to the commander of the 6th military district asking for information in regard to the article published by Gen. Carlos Telles and in regard to subsequent occurrences in that district.

—This year, as in previous years, ladies will strew flowers on the graves of the revolutionists who lost their lives in resisting the despotic government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The day fixed for the performance of this pious and patriotic duty is the 30th inst.

—The man who licks his own postage stamps has been having a bad time of it lately owing to the disagreeable taste of the gum on the stamps furnished us by the mint. Perhaps the disgust of the Jacobins over the turn affairs have taken has spoiled the gum.

—The Associação Christã de Moços (Y. M. C. A.) of this city announces the formal inauguration of their rooms in their new edifice (N.º 39, Rua da Quitanda) on November 1st, at 6 p. m. We are under many obligations for the invitation sent to this office.

—We regret to learn from our River Plate exchanges that Mr. John Mackenzie, manager of the London and Brazilian Bank at Montevideo, has been severely ill since leaving Rio. At last accounts he had quite recovered, which is good news for his many friends in Brazil.

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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
Brazil and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1874, when it was
published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 255, Rio de
Janeiro.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. Invari-
ably.

The Steamer

ITAPERUNA

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday 29th October.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO until the 28th inst.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's office.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

The Steamer

ITATIBA

will sail for

Rubá and Pernambuco

on the 26th inst.

The steamer

ITAMBY

will sail for

S. João da Barra

on the 26th inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche
SILVINO.